

THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD

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BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

The Poet.

I look on the sky, all broad and fair,
Sons of the earth, what see ye there?
The rolling clouds, to feast thine eye
With golden burnish and Tyrian dye;
The rainbow's arch, the sun of noon,
The stars of eve, the midnight moon;
These, these to the coldest gaze are bright,
They are marked by all for their glory and light;

But their color and rays shed a richer beam
As they shine to illumine the poet's dream.

Children of pleasure, how ye dote
On the dulcet harp and tuneful note—
Holding your breath to drink the strain,
Till throbbing joy dissolves in pain.
There's not a swell sought else can fling
Like the swaying voice and the silver string;
But a music to ears unknown,
Of deeper thrill and sweeter tone,
Comes in the wind and gurgling stream
To the poet wrapt in his blissful dream.

The poet may have his buried stores
Of lustrous jewels and covered oars
Ye may gather hence the marble stone
To house a monarch or wall a throne.
Its gold may fill the grasping hand,
Its gems may flash in the sceptre wand;
But purer treasures and dearer things
Than the coins of misers or trappings of Kings
Gifts and hoards of a choicer kind
Are garnered up in the poet's mind.

The mother so loves that the world holds none
To match with her own fair liping one;
The wedded youth will nurture his bride
With all the fervor of passion and pride;
Hands will press and beings blend,
Till the kindest ties knit friend to friend,
Oh! the hearts of the many can truly burn,
They can fondly cherish and closely yearn;
But the flame of love is more vivid & strong
That kindles within a child of song.

Life hath much of grief and pain
To sicken the breast and tire the brain;
All brows are shaded by sorrow's cloud,
All eyes are dimmed, all spirits bow'd;
Sighs will break from the care worn breast,
Till death is asked as pillow of rest;
But the gifted one, oh! I who can tell
How his pulses beat and his heart's strings swell—
His secret pangs, his throbbing woe
None but himself and God can know!

Crowds may join in the festive crew,
Their hours may be glad and their pleasures true.
They may gaily carouse, and fondly believe
There's no great bliss for the soul to receive.
But ask the poet if he will give
His exquisite moments like to live—
And the scornful smile on his lip will play,
His eye will flash with exulting ray—
For he knows and feels to him is given
The joys that yield a glimpse of heaven.

Oh! there's something holy about each spot
Where the weary sleep and strife comes not;
And the good and great ones pass'd away
Have worshipp'd still on their soulless clay.
But the dust of the bard is most hallow'd
And dear.
'Tis moisten'd and blest by the warmest tear,
The prayers of the worthiest breathe his name,
Mourning his loss and guarding his fame—
And the truest homage the dead can have
Is rendered up at the poet's grave.

ELIZA COOK.

From the Lady's Book.

THE PEASANT BRIDE.

BY MISS M. MILES.

'Twas a sweet summer sunset, and the
lingering beams fell soft upon an English
cottage with its clustering roses, and grass
plat in front, so pleasant and green. It
seemed fitted for the abode of peace and
happiness, yet the stillness around it, the
carefully closed casement, and neglected
garden, bespoke it the abode of sickness
or sorrow. The sunset hues faded, and
the shadows of evening fell deeper, and,
as a dim light appeared in one window
of that lonely cottage, two travellers dismount-
ed at the inn opposite, and having re-
freshed themselves strolled through the vil-
lage.

'Well!' exclaimed the older of the two,
in a tone that plainly denoted vexation, 'of
all your wildgoose vagaries, this is the most
extraneous. What on earth tempted you, Ros-
coe, to leave the Castle Clarendon, and set
forth like some doubtful night without your
retinue, upon an unfrequented road, merely
because your lady mother informed you
of the approach of the beautiful Miss Les-
ton, the heiress?'

A smile passed over the handsome fea-
tures of the Earl of Clarendon, one of the
most popular young noblemen of the day,
who had just come into possession of a
large unincumbered estate, but he vouch-
safed no reply to the petulant inquiry of
his friend, who continued in the same tone:
Now, Roscoe, I really believe you were
afraid of the arrows tipped with gold, or

you would never have made so precipitate
retreat merely because she was expected
upon a visit at the Castle. She is reported
to be young and pretty.'

'She may be all these,' answered the
young nobleman, with something of a curl
upon his handsome lip, and withal not
suited to fill the station of Lady Claren-
don, for which my lady mother designs her,
without a thought that her only son may
choose to please himself in this most mo-
mentous case—now clear that brow, George,
and let us for one month lay aside the
'pomp and ceremony' of our rank, & wan-
der where

'There is no sound of festival
Echoing from the lighted Hall.'

'I am weary of being the 'lion' of the
hour, and for the ensuing four weeks am
plain Mr. Wilmot.'

'That aristocratic bearing will betray thee
friend,' exclaimed capt. Beaumont, 'and as
I am a younger son with nothing but my
good sword to recommend me, I will re-
tain my own cognizance, it being one but
little known in these barbarous regions.'

The young men sauntered by the banks
of the pretty stream that ran meandering
through the village till the moon was high
in the blue vault; and then turned towards
the sun. In passing the cottage which was
retired from the road, they stopped a mo-
ment to admire its lonely beauty, and were
standing within the pretty yard when the
house door was thrown open, and a girl
apparently about fifteen, of surpassing beau-
ty, stood in the moonlight, the rich curls
flung back from her brow, as she gazed up-
on the intruders with a bewildered look.
Suddenly she sprang towards Roscoe, and
grasping his arm, cried in imploring ac-
cents:

'Oh! my father is dying, do come with
me, for he is so wild'—and she wrung her
hands in agony.

The beauty and artlessness of the girl,
joined to his own kindly feelings, induced
him to comply, and with Beaumont he en-
tered the low doorway.

Upon a bed was extended the corpse of
the father, evidently the victim of intem-
perance, and the death-pang no doubt ter-
rified his child in her lonely watch till she
rushed forth for assistance. The life had
but just departed, and it was long ere they
could persuade the desolate girl that he
was no more. When the dreadful truth
rushed upon her mind, she buried her head
in the clothes of the bed sobbing convul-
sively, and muttering to herself—

'All! all! alone! I wish that I could
die too—Jeannette has now no home!'

Every feeling of compassion and pity was
roused in Roscoe's mind, as he gazed upon
the sad and beautiful being thus cast upon
a rude world deprived of all natural protec-
tors.

'Can we leave her thus?' burst involun-
tarily from his lip.

'No!' was the immediate response of his
friend. 'Remain, Roscoe,' he added, 'and
I will go for some one to assist this poor
girl.'

The young Earl did not think his digni-
ty lowered as he stooped to raise the be-
trayed child from his painful position be-
side the corpse. He seated her beside
him, and used every argument to soothe
and console. Her convulsive sobbings gradu-
ally became stilled, and by the time that
capt. Beaumont arrived with the landlady,
of the inn, she was restored to a state of
calmness, but with an expression of such
utter forlornness imprinted upon her lovely
face, as powerfully affected the two young
men, and putting a purse into her hand,
they hastily left the cottage to conceal their
emotions.

From the idlers round the inn, they
learned the history of Jeannette Gray, the
'Village Flower,' as she was called by the
peasantry round. Her father had removed
there about two years before, and had nei-
ther held communication with the inhabit-
ants or suffered his young and beautiful
daughter to mingle in the village sports—
and excepting the old gray headed school-
master—who loved the child, and occasion-
ally gave her instruction, none entered the
cottage. The father was a cold and stern
man, and it was rumored that many a dark
act had compelled him to seek the shelter
of that quiet spot—and at last he became
a thing for the finger of scorn to point at;
seeking in deep inebriating draughts an
oblivion for memory.

A few of the peasants assembled to pay
the last duties to the old man, from a feel-
ing of pity for the child; and as the grave
was filled up, turned carelessly away...
whilst she flung herself upon the small
mound weeping passionately, notwithstanding
the efforts of the kind landlady to con-
sole.

'Law, don't grieve so, you shall come
home with me, and every one will do you
a kind act...do not grieve so—poor girl—'

and she drew her from the church yard to
her own dwelling.

Days passed on, and Roscoe and his
friend spent their time in rambling over
'hill and vale,' but evening invariably bro't
them back to the village inn—Capt. Beau-
mont began to feel uneasy. Why was
Clarendon so unwilling to leave? Why
almost petulantly tell him that he might
return to the Castle when he pleased, if he
was tired of ruralizing? He knew his
friend well, and that with all his great &
good qualities he was romantic and enthu-
siastic in the extreme...and Jeannette was
one to realize a poet's dream.

'Not the face of heaven
In its softest colors, nor earth in all
Its garniture of flowers, nor all that live
In the bright world of dreams, nor all the eye
Of creative spirit meets in air,
Could in the smile and sunshine of her charms,
Not feel itself o'ermaster'd by such rare
And perfect beauty;—yet she bore herself
So gently, that the lilly on its stalk,
Bends not so easily its dewy head.'

Well might he fear for him...for the
haughty spirit of the young noble had in-
deed bowed low to the innocence and holy
purity enshrined in the bosom of the lowly
peasant girl.

'This is worse than madness,' exclaimed
Beaumont at the close of a long argument,
'what can Jeannette be to you but a pass-
ing dream? Consider your long line of
ancestors—your rank in society...the pre-
judices of all your titled connexions; and
last not least, her utter want of education,
of accomplishments to fit her for such a
high station, and then whether your proud
name would not be tarnished by such an
alliance.'

'And look abroad into the world, Beau-
mont, and see amidst its tinsel glare if you
know of one heart as pure from corrupting
passions as hers, beauty as perfect without
a touch of woman's vanity to mar it.
Seems she not more like a guileless child,
free from a taint of worldliness or sin?'

'When the whisper of adulation is on
her ear, when crowds bow and offer up in-
cense at the shrine of *new beauty*, and she
is surrounded by splendor & wealth, think
you she will retain this simplicity, this pu-
rity?...You are fascinated now, Roscoe,
but with all your intellectual gifts, you will
find that mind as well as beauty will be
wanting to constitute happiness. But I
have warned you, and shall leave you to
yourself.'

'Not without giving me your word as a
man of honor not to betray my confidence,'
replied Roscoe, with something of pique in
his tone.

'On this you may rely,' said Beaumont,
and they separated.

Beaumont was obliged to leave his friend
and rejoin his regiment, and dearly as he
had loved him from his boyhood, Roscoe
was glad to be relieved from the restraint
his presence imposed.

Jeannette was his constant companion,
in his rambles, by the side of the river and
over the pleasant meadows. Her sadness
had worn off, and there was a sweet play-
fulness in her manners joined to her entire
dependence upon him, that completed the
conquest of his heart. He saw in her, in-
dications of native talent, and the mildness
and beauty of many of her ideas just suited
his romantic turn of mind. And she, that
beautiful being, whose every look betrayed
her influence over his affections, whose eye
so timely turned to his for approval, was
she to bow as some sweet flower, because
the storm cloud was near? Her destiny
remains yet to be told.

They were wandering one evening by
the river's brink, and after watching the
waves reflect a thousand radiant colors from
the beautiful sunset, Clarendon drew her
towards a rustic seat in silence. He felt
the time was drawing near when he must
leave her, and many contending emotions
were swelling his proud heart. She gazed
into his face with something of fear, for
the expression of it was different from what
she had ever known it. He caught the
look, and smiling gently said:—

'Do not be frightened, Jeannette, I am
perfectly well.'

'Then why do you look so, Mr. Wilmot?
for so she had been accustomed to call him,
'have I offended you?' and a tear started
to her eye.

'Offended,' he repeated—'Blest angel
as you are, you could not offend.' Then
seizing her hand he added impetuously...
'Jeannette, will you unite your fate with
mine? Will you give me a husband's right
to protect you?'

Jeannette covered her face with her
hands, and trembled violently, and even her
neck was stained with the deep crimson.
He needed no other reply; and folding her
to his heart, whispered, 'mine forever';
Then it was that her tears burst forth, and
she wept on his bosom from excess of hap-
piness.

They were wedded in the village church,
and then for the first time did the astonish-

ed girl learn, that instead of Mr. Wilmot,
she had wedded the wealthy and powerful
Earl of Clarendon, whose name had reach-
ed even that secluded spot. All were glad
for the 'Village Flower,' and blessed her
as she passed through the church yard,
where she had so lately been a mourner, a
young and happy bride.

But when Roscoe folded her to his heart
as his own, and called her by the sacred
name of wife, a cloud dimmed her brow,
and the smile that had before wreathed her
lip faded. 'Do you repent already, my
own Jeannette?' he asked in the deep tone
of strong affection. 'Dearest, I shall take
you to my own proud home, ere many
weeks are over, whose sunshine you will
make. I long to present my beautiful
bride to my kindred.'

'But will not those kindred despise me?'
she asked in a low, sad voice. 'Will they
not look down on the peasant girl with
scorn?' Better had it been that we never
had met.'

And Roscoe, even whilst he fondly sooth-
ed her, could not but acknowledge to him-
self that her fears were not wholly ground-
less. But she was now his own, and the
solemn tie could only be broken by death.

Some weeks passed on, and Jeannette
saw with the quick-sightedness of woman,
that her husband, although tender and kind
as ever, was ill at ease. The time was
drawing near when he must present his
young bride to his family, as he could not
remain any longer from his home...Inno-
cent and lovely as was the being who look-
ed up to him with such confiding tenderness,
he felt that she was incapable of ap-
preciating the powers of his mind. The
magic touch of education was wanting to
render her perfect. One evening he was
sitting buried in reverie, unmindful of the
presence of his wife, who was standing by
a distant window. Suddenly he exclaimed,
'Oh! that she possessed the knowledge,
the accomplishments of others.' Jeannette's
quick ear caught the words, and her trem-
bling limbs almost refused their support;
but she succeeded in leaving the room un-
observed. What a world of misery was
opened to her view. She threw herself
upon the bed and wept long and bitterly.

But though lowly born, she was possessed
of a more lofty spirit than one would have
deemed could dwell in that timid girl. She
felt that she was not fitted for the wife of
one so gifted. 'He is ashamed of his
choice,' was her thought, and even among
those passionate tears was her resolution
taken. She knelt down to ask aid from
above, for when her father in her childish
days sternly forbade her to pray, she would
wander forth and in some lonely place,
with only the canopy of the deep blue sky
above, pour forth the orisons of her inno-
cent heart. She arose from that prayer,
sad indeed, but calm and collected; and
sought her husband. He raised his eyes
upon her entrance, and putting out his
hand drew her fondly towards him, and
kissed her cheek. 'You have been weep-
ing, dearest,' he said, as he gazed anxiously
in her pale face. 'Have you any sor-
row unshared by me?'

Jeannette laid her head upon his shoul-
der, so as to screen her face, and for one
moment her resolution wavered; but she
soon nerved herself to speak—and with all
the artlessness of her character told him
that she had heard his exclamation and long
read his thoughts.

'I am not worthy of you, dear Roscoe,'
she said in conclusion—'and you ought to
have sought a bride amongst those in your
own rank—but our fate is one. Send me
from you awhile, and I will try and learn
those accomplishments, and gain the knowl-
edge you prize so much. I already bless
the good old school-master who did not let
me grow up in utter ignorance; and over-
come by her feelings, she covered her face
and wept.

Clarendon was both affected and pleas-
ed, although his heart sunk at the pros-
pect of separation; but he had been com-
muning with himself, and felt all the dis-
advantages to which he had subjected her.
He knew with her natural abilities, that a
few months would model the timid child
into the intellectual woman—and he was
touched to the heart with the generous sac-
rifice she was willing to make. He sooth-
ed her with many a tender word of affec-
tion and approval, and smilingly said—
'Only a few months, dear Jeannette, and
then my kindred shall be proud of my beau-
tiful bride. Till then no one shall even
have a glimpse of that sweet face'—play-
fully kissing away her tears.

[Concluded next week]

Extracts from English Papers.

VIOLENT STORM—THREE PACKETS LOST!

Our late storm seems to have been far
exceeded in severity and extent of disaster
by one which swept over the West of Eng-

land on the 6th of January. No less than
13 columns of the Liverpool Mail are filled
with details of its ravages. In that town
the damage was so general that not one
street entirely escaped. Great numbers of
chimnies were blown down, crushing the
houses in their fall—roofs were carried
away—garden walls prostrated, &c.—and
in some instances entire houses were re-
duced to heaps of ruin. Several lives were
lost, but in a very extraordinary number of
cases, persons who were buried by the fall
of bricks and ruins, were subsequently ex-
tricated alive, and for the most part little
injured.

The disasters among the shipping were
terrible—No less than three of the New
York packets were lost, the Oxford, St.
Andrew and Pennsylvania....The Oxford
went on shore in Bootle Bay on the night
of the 6th with all her masts standing.
The next morning, the passengers, 13 in
number, with the captain and crew, landed
in safety, with their luggage. The mast
fell in the course of the night.

Near to the same spot, the steamer Red-
wing, a tender for the mail, went ashore.
So violent was the hurricane, that although
the Redwing had three anchors out, and
her full power of steam on, one of the an-
chors snapped and the other anchors dragged
the vessel going bodily on shore, till at last
the captain was obliged to slip his cables,
to avoid running into the Oxford. The
wind then drove the vessel on her beam
ends, and being unable to get her head
to windward, she went on shore sideways.

The St. Andrew struck on the Burbo
Sands—The passengers were taken off by
a steam vessel, the Victoria. High enco-
miums are paid, in the Liverpool papers,
to the cool and steady conduct of Capt.
Thompson. The ship was a total wreck.

The ship Lockwoods, with a great num-
ber of passengers on board, went upon the
North Bank, fore and main masts falling
in the shock. She was boarded by the same
steam vessel, the Victoria, which took off
33 passengers, and about 17 of the crew.
Forty or fifty persons were believed to have
perished on board the Lockwoods.

The packet ship Pennsylvania went on
the same North Bank, about a quarter of
a mile eastward of the Lockwoods, where
her hull was nearly covered by the sea.
The captain, crew and passengers were seen
in the rigging on Tuesday, the 8th. 'On
that evening the Victoria steamer put off
to their assistance, and was within sight
of them the next morning but could render
them no aid. The sufferers were seen in
the rigging, and their cries could be heard.

One of the passengers, Mr. Thompson,
of New York, had been seen by Capt. in
Nye, of the Independence, at Leasow. He
reported that himself and three other
passengers, and 5 seamen left the ship in
one of the boats, which was swamped, and
the other 3 were drowned. Mr. Thomp-
son ascribed his own safety to a life-preserver
which he had on.

It was reported on the 10th that 26 per-
sons had been rescued from the Pennsylva-
nia...44 from the Lockwoods—and 23 from
the St. Andrew.

The accounts from the interior are quite
as frightful as those from the sea coast.
At Manchester the violence of the storm
was terrific. In the surrounding country
the destruction of trees was immense.—In
one park alone 150 were prostrated, and
170 more much injured by the loss of large
limbs and branches. At Blackburn no less
than eleven factories had their chimnies
levelled, doing great damage in their fall.

The storm extended to Ireland, com-
mitting great ravages in Dublin and other
places.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens, who has made
himself so notorious of late by his violent
harangues at the torch light meetings,
had been arrested but a successor, more
violent than he, had sprung up in the per-
son of a Mr. Geo. Julien Harney, who
seems particularly anxious to gain the crown
of political Martyrdom. At a meeting
of the radicals at Carlisle, he made a speech
overflowing with sound and fury, and in ter-
larded with such flowers of rhetoric as these.
'There shall be universal suffrage or uni-
versal misery'—The working classes shall
be happy or there shall be war to the knife'
...&c. &c.

He also alluded to the arrest of Stephens,
adding: 'When he is tried, he will be ac-
quitted by his own conscience, by you, and
by the rest of his countrymen who are not
leaguely against him; but if he be found
guilty by a jury of shopkeepers, and if one
hair of his head is injured, I tell the shop-
ocracy of Carlisle, and of England, that
England shall blaze from end to end.'
(Enthusiastic cheering, and cries 'That's
right...that's the way to settle 'em'.)

The official Gazette announces the ap-
pointment of James Stuart, Esq. chief jus-
tice of Lower Canada...Michael O'Sullivan,
Esq. chief justice of Montreal—and Andrew
Stuart Esq. solicitor general of Lower Can-

ada. These are confirmations of appointments made by Lord Durham.

FROM THE EAST.—No later advices had been received from the East Indies. From Persia it was reported that the Shah had returned to his capital Teheran; but intelligence of Mr. McNeill's arrival there had not been received.

It was reported that the Russian Emperor had assembled a force of 100,000 men on the confines of Circassia, with the determination to end the war by a single blow. On the other hand it is alleged that a spirit of disaffection exists extensively among the Russian troops.

Extract from a private letter from Liverpool:

"The 'Liverpool' stood to her moorings gallantly; but, during the course of the first night, I felt most uneasy for her, and was early in the morning watching her, though no one could venture near her."

(From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of January 10.)

The Cambridge.—This fine liner to New York—which it was proposed should sail on Monday last—drifted from her moorings in the river, and early on Monday morning was perilously situated at the south end of Prince's Dock Pierhead, with her stern almost within biscuit throw of the shore. She had two anchors a-head; but great fears were entertained that, being so near to the pier (the ground near which is shallow and rocky (she would ground aloft when the tide returned).

This apprehension, however, was happily not realized, but by dint of good seamanship in bracing up the yards in the teeth of the wind, and other appliances, she rode out the tide without damage. On the rise of the evening tide (on Monday) her condition, from her proximity to the quay, appeared to be yet more perilous; but she stood her ground, to the great satisfaction of the numerous spectators. The large sum of £1000, we understand, was offered to any steam vessel that would tow her off. The gale was, however, so strong, that none of even the powerful steam-tugs of the port accepted of the offer.—We lament to add that, about half past three in the afternoon, eight men, riggers, in endeavoring to reach the packet-ship Cambridge, were capsized, and four of their number drowned close to the quay, in the view of numerous distressed spectators, who could afford them no assistance in the hour of need.

The last intelligence of Tuesday night caused the utmost anxiety, in the interim of suspense between that period and yesterday morning, as to the success of the endeavors for the preservation of the passengers and property. The worst fears respecting the ill-fated vessels reported to be in distress were unhappily confirmed. At an early hour the most earnest inquiries were made in all quarters where it was likely to obtain information. It was soon known that the New York packet-ships Pennsylvania and St. Andrew were total wrecks, and that the Lockwoods, a British vessel, was in a similar condition.

The Victoria steam-tug had in the course of Tuesday afternoon made every exertion to save as many as possible of the seamen and passengers from the wrecks. She succeeded in bringing on shore a considerable number from the Lockwoods and St. Andrew; but from eighty to one hundred souls were left in the first named vessel. Among those preserved was an infant only eight months old, whose father and mother were left on board. The Pennsylvania was then lying in the surf, with her hull nearly covered with the sea. The captain, crew, and passengers, were in the rigging, & had been there since the vessel struck. The water was making a breach over her.

Late on Tuesday night, Mr. Arthur, the active manager of the steam tug-boats, caused the crew of the Victoria to be increased, and sent her out to the vicinity of the wreck, to see what assistance could be rendered. Unfortunately, the night was dreadfully severe; a boisterous and piercing wind, a keen frost, snow, thunder, and lightning, continued to augment the sufferings of the poor creatures who were so entirely exposed to the wrath of the elements. It was evident that if the vessels kept together till morning, many of the sufferers must perish from cold.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, an inward bound Dublin steamer saw the Pennsylvania, & Lockwoods, but could not render their crews and passengers any assistance. The latter were seen in the rigging and their cries were described as most heart-rending. The Victoria was at anchor about half a mile from the wrecks, waiting the return of day-light to renew her efforts to rescue as many as possible of the survivors.

In the course of the morning, another steam tug-boat, [the Hero] was sent outside to render what assistance she could. The anxiety of those on shore to learn the fate of the vessels and the sufferers, became intense. It was mid-day, however, before any thing certain was known, the intelligence that then arrived was of such a nature as to make a most melancholy impression on all who heard it. About noon it was reported that one of the steam-boats had arrived bringing with her the survivors of the wreck. From her were learned the following particulars:

On board the Pennsylvania, Capt. Smith, a commander universally esteemed, the first and second mates, about seven of the crew and four of the passengers, had all perished. Fortunately six had been saved.

The captain, and fifty-four of the crew and passengers of the Lockwoods, were saved. All the survivors on board this ill-fated vessel were brought away except one man. The wife of this person was on board in a dying state, and he refused to quit her. The sight on board was most heart-rending. Men, women and children were lying dead over the sides or hanging lifeless in the rigging, having perished from the severity of the weather.

The following is the best account we have been able to collect of the number of persons saved by the steam-tug boats.

On Tuesday, the 8th Jan.—From the Saint Andrew, 23; from the Lockwoods, 33.

Yesterday, the 9th Jan.—From the Pennsylvania, 26; from the Lockwoods, 22. This makes a total of 104 saved by the steam-tug-boats from the three ships. Between 40 and 50 persons are said to have perished in the Lockwoods.

The Lockwoods had on board 103 souls when she sailed, of whom one was born on that day. These consisted of 84 passengers and a crew of 24. Of the crew only one man was drowned, while 52 of the passengers have perished. Of the crew 23 have been saved, and 33 passengers, making a total of 55.

[From the Liverpool Mail of Jan. 10.] The New York Packet-ship Pennsylvania and St. Andrew are total wrecks.

The St. Andrew, of which several authentic accounts have appeared, left on Sunday at 2 P. M.; at 5 a smart breeze sprung up; at 12 a severe gale which increased to a perfect hurricane by 2 o'clock.

At the time the sails were literally to ribbons; these sails were quite new and never before bent. One of the hands was dashed from the yard arm on the deck; he was severely injured but was alive yesterday. At this moment captain Thompson ordered the men aloft, but they seeing death staring them in the face, refused. After the loss of her sails the ship became unmanageable, and in this condition she remained until the forenoon of Monday, when an attempt was made to relieve her by cutting away the upper parts of her masts.

She was then rigged with a mizen-sail and a foresail; early on Tuesday morning, in this crippled state, she was steering for Liverpool. About half-past 10 A. M. she struck on the Barbo sands, with both anchors down the sea beating heavily. The life boats were sent off to extricate the passengers who were conveyed on board the steam vessel Victoria and thus providentially saved. The steady and admirable conduct, and presence of mind of capt. Thompson during the while of this trying occasion, is beyond all praise.

As soon as the ship had struck, almost the first thing he did was to save in all the casks; indeed every bottle containing wine or spirits was emptied or destroyed, he being apprehensive of the consequence to the crew. The foregoing remarks embody the substance of a verbal communication, made to us, by one of the passengers who was in the ship at the time.

LATER.

From the Cork Standard of the 14th, and Southern Reporter, of the 15th January, received by H. M. S. Inconstant at Halifax, in 23 days:

The Earl of Durham.—The following letter has been received by George Cookman, Esq., of Hull, from the Right Hon. Lord Durham:—

"Cleveland Row, Jan. 1, 1839.
"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th Dec., requesting me to name a day when I can have the pleasure of dining with the Town Council and the inhabitants of Hull, and at the same time soliciting as long a previous notice as possible.
"It will be impossible for me to absent myself from London before the meeting of Parliament, for the following reasons, the weight of which I feel certain, you will duly appreciate:—

"One of the most important of my duties in Canada was to prepare, as Her Majesty's High Commissioner, a report on the state of our North American colonies. This task, although nearly prepared, remains to be entirely completed, and admits of no delay. The report will comprise a great mass of evidence relating to those colonies, with a very full representation of what I believe to have been the causes, past and present, of the unhappy condition of some of them. It will also contain the suggestion of a plan of government for the future, based on information acquired on the spot, and embodied in the report, as to the complaints, wants and interests of the several races & communities, subjects of the British Crown in that quarter of the Empire.

"You will readily understand that the completion of this arduous task, together with the necessary preparations for bringing the subject of Canadian affairs before the House of Lords, engages for the present, the whole of my time, and will not in fact, leave me an hour to spare before the meeting of Parliament.

"In these circumstances I feel that I shall best reconcile my public duties with my private inclinations, if I postpone receiving the mark of honor and respect which you propose, until after the meeting of Parliament, when I shall have the honor of giving you timely notice of the day which I then may be enabled to appoint.

"I remain, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
DURHAM.
"To the Mayor, &c."

LATEST.

Since our last, several Packet-Ships have arrived at New York from Europe, and that which brings the latest and most important news is the steamer Great Western, which reached New York on the morning of Sunday last, after a passage of 19 days. Our English papers by her have not come to hand, nor have any from the United States with the intelligence.

The Gazette gives the following Summary:

By the Great Western steamer which arrived at New York on Sunday, very important Despatches have been received by the Governor-General in which his suspension from office of the two Quebec Judges, Messrs. Panet and Bedard, is approved, and their issuing of writs of Habeas Corpus, in favour of John Teed, is declared, by the law officers of the Crown to be erroneous in point of law. The attachment against Colonel Bowles, so far as the affidavits filed in support of it are concerned, is regular, but taken in connection with the Judge's previous knowledge of the cause of detention of Teed, is considered to have been improperly issued.

By an opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, the power of the special Council to alter the Criminal Law is fully conceded. That body is declared to be possessed of precisely equal authority in Legislative matters, with the Legislature of the Province.

The proceedings of His Excellency in constituting Courts Martial and of that body in convicting for treason, are also approved.

A new application in behalf of the Canadian rebel prisoners had been made to the Court of Exchequer, the hearing of which was fixed for Monday, the 28th January, the appointed day for the Great Western leaving Bristol.

The Dowager Countess of Dalhousie, relict of our late respected Governor-General, died suddenly at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 22d of January. The disease was supposed to have been an affection of the heart.

We have copied in this number a large portion of the argument before the Court of Queen's Bench, London in the case of the Canadian Rebels, who had been brought up on Writs of Habeas Corpus. We are extremely happy to find, by the following judgment pronounced by the Court, that the proceedings of the Provincial Authorities have been sustained.

The prisoner must therefore be remanded to his custody, as well as the other prisoners in a similar situation—Finley Malcom, John G. Parker, Robert Walker Paul Bradford, Leonard Watson, James Brown, Ira Anderson, and William Alves. With regard to the other three, prisoners John Grant, William Reynolds and Lynus Wilson Miller, who have not been pardoned under the Legislative Act but had been duly convicted of felony, the Court was of opinion, on the principles above stated, that they ought to be remanded. The whole of the prisoners were therefore remanded.

The consequence of the above Judgment is that all the prisoners stand remanded back to the custody of the gaoler at Liverpool, which placed them exactly in the same situation as they were before the writs of Habeas Corpus were issued. The Court, by remanding them, decided that insufficient ground had been shown for its interfering either to take them out of the custody in which they then were or to prevent the sentence of transportation passed upon them from being carried into execution. In short, the Court refused to interfere at all in the matter.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 5, 1839.

We take much pleasure in giving insertion to an advertisement, which appears in this day's Standard, calling a public meeting to take into consideration the re-union of the Provinces. We imagine there is hardly any subject, on which the loyal population of British origin in this province, have been so unanimous, in their views, as a re-union of Upper and Lower Canada. The most of our cotemporaries, of the loyal Press, have, for a long time, zealously and ably advocated the project, as well as the Constitutional Associations. If we have not entered into it largely, we did not refrain from indifference, but because the duty was so well performed by others, as not to need our feeble efforts.

At the present time, under the Act I. Vict. Chap. IX. suspending the Constitution till the 1st of November, 1840, and making in lieu of it 'temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada, in order that Parliament may be enabled, after mature deliberation, to make permanent arrangements,' it cannot be deemed improper that her Majesty's loyal subjects should meet, and deliberately express their opinion on a subject, which the inhabitants of British origin, residing in this province, have, at least, for the last twenty years, considered as indispensable to secure their best interests, and to perpetuate the connexion which happily exists between this colony and the mother country. The sus-

pension can last no longer than the 1st of November, 1840. The laws and ordinances now made by the Governor and Special Council 'shall not continue in force beyond the 1st of November, 1842, unless continued by competent authority. It is certain, then, that 'permanent arrangements for the constitution and government' of this province will soon be made. It is of great importance, therefore, that the Government should, as early as possible, be put in possession of the opinions of the people. The present state of affairs was never intended to be of long duration. The preamble of the Act expresses the views of the Imperial Parliament in passing it, as well as the views on which it was passed. The Government could not be administered because the disaffection which produced the rebellion had originated in a branch of the Legislature. A suspension of its functions was, therefore, necessary, and that suspension has been our safety; and in the 'permanent arrangements' to be made, the voice of thousands, who have bravely hazarded their lives and fortunes in the service of their beloved Queen, and in the defence of the country, pronounced that, a re-union of the Provinces should be the first and grand item. We sincerely hope the meeting will be well attended.

We are glad to find that Colonel Head has made such arrangements upon the Potton Frontier, that the brigands who are congregated at Troy, Vermont, have not dared to make any further encroachments in that quarter. If they should have the temerity to shew themselves in Potton, they will meet with a different reception from Col. Head to that the Grand Eagle Bryant received from Col. Williams, in November last at Beech Ridge. By the bye, we believe that Bryant and his gang at Beech Ridge, numbering only 50, were the only party of pirates who held undisturbed possession (for a number of days) of a portion of British soil upon the frontiers from Sandwich to Stanstead!

We understand that Col. Williams has vented his fury upon Captain Moore, and for the second time placed him under arrest. We hope the Captain will insist upon an investigation. It should be decided at once, whether a man whom the gallant Col. Wetherall declared in this village had not the *task* to command our brave yeomanry, is to be continued here, to harass our most respectable citizens!

But we will pass on and give another instance of the management of Lieut. Col. Williams on this frontier. A short time since, he visited Capt. H. Baker's company, and not feeling fully satisfied with capt. B.'s military appearance, he abused him in the presence of his men. Natural consequences followed. On the last drill day, 36 of capt. Baker's men refused to do their duty, although sworn to obey their officers, and they have since got up a memorial to Lieut. col. Williams, who is to be present at the next drill, to settle a difficulty which would never have arisen had not the colonel first set the example by personally abusing the captain before his men. It is quite natural for men when their captain is brought into contempt by superior officers, to play the same thing off in their turn.

Is this the kind of treatment that the loyalists of Mississkoui are to receive? Is Lieut. colonel Williams retained in command here to distribute patronage to favorites, and indirectly create ill-will and disaffection among our loyal Volunteers? We have heretofore refrained, as much as possible, from remarking upon the course which Lieut. colonel Williams has pursued on this frontier; hoping, and believing, that he would discover that it would be for the interest of the country, and his own honor, to signify to his Excellency the Governor General his wish to be removed from a situation which he could not, or would not, fill to the advantage of her Majesty's Government; but it is impossible for us, having the welfare of the country at heart, to remain silent on this subject any longer; as we are sensible that, by so doing, we should fail of discharging our duty and countenance evils, which we believe, will eventually prove of a serious character, should the united efforts of the inhabitants of Mississkoui be necessary to secure the suppression of hostile movements on our frontier. And we shall, therefore, hereafter, unless Lieut. colonel Williams be removed, speak of his public acts according to their merits, regardless of all false delicacy.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Alexander Best, and her little daughter, about six

years old, of St. Armand West, were severely wounded, on the 25th ultimo, by the discharge of a musket, the ball passing through Mrs. B.'s left breast and arm, and lodging in the child's left thigh. We have not been able to ascertain the circumstances attending this unfortunate affair; it is, however, reported that Mr. Best, the husband and father, was intoxicated at the time it took place, and it is rumored that he snatched his gun at his wife three different times before it went off; but we hope this is not true, and if it is not, we shall take the earliest opportunity to correct the error.

From the Montreal Herald.

Late and Important from New Brunswick.

Mr. Stephen Miller, who arrived in town yesterday morning, express from Fredericton, in the short space of ninety two hours, with despatches from Sir John Harvey to Sir John Colborne, has favored us with a copy of the official documents laid before the Legislature of Maine, by Governor Fairfield, in reference to the troubles on the disputed territory, consisting of a message dated the 18th instant, a letter from Sir John Harvey, dated the 13th instant, and the message of Governor Everett to the Legislature of Massachusetts, all which we subjoin.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

Since my last communication to you upon the subject of the trespassers upon the Public Lands, there has been forwarded to me a proclamation purporting to have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which I deem it my duty to communicate to you, with a statement of my proceedings consequent thereon.

By this Proclamation, it seems, that while the Lieutenant Governor disavows any authority from his Government for the seizure of the Land Agent, he yet speaks of the attempt of the civil authorities of this State to drive a band of armed trespassers from our public lands, as 'an outrage,' and an invasion of the territory of New Brunswick; and avows the fact of having ordered a sufficient military force to repair to the place where the Land Agent's party are endeavoring to execute your Resolve of the 24th of January, and to repel what he thus regards as an invasion of the Province of New Brunswick.

Immediately upon the receipt of this extraordinary document, I took measures to hasten the departure of the reinforcement of the Land Agent's understood to have been assembled at Bangor awaiting orders, and numbering between four and five hundred men—and also issued an order to Major General Isaac Hodgson, of the 3d Division, to detach one thousand men, by draft or otherwise, properly officered and equipped, who were to rendezvous at Bangor, and proceed at the earliest possible moment, to the place occupied by the Land Agent's party, on or near the Aroostook river, there to render such aid as would enable the Land Agent to carry into effect the Resolve of the 24th of January.

I also despatched a special Messenger, with a communication to Major Kenley of U. S. Artillery commanding at Hancock Barracks, Houlton, informing him of the facts and asking his co-operation with the troops under his command, with the forces of this State, in repelling an invasion of our territory, and sustaining our citizens in the lawful and authorized protection they are endeavoring to extend over a portion of the property of this State.

If these proceedings on my part meet the approbation of the Legislature, and an appropriation be made for the purpose, I shall feel it my duty to proceed forthwith to order a draft from the militia of at least ten thousand men, who will hold themselves in instant readiness to march to the frontier, should circumstances require it.

I have not yet called upon the President of the United States for aid in repelling the invasion of our territory by foreign troops, deeming it proper to postpone that step until the return of Colonel Rogers from his special mission to Fredericton, or at least until some information should be received from him, which will be probably as early as the 20th or 21st instant. If however, you should think otherwise, and that no delay should be allowed for this purpose, an intimation to that effect will be promptly obeyed.

If I have not entirely misconceived the circumstances of the case presented for your consideration, it is one calculated to excite the deepest feeling in the breast of our citizens, and call for the most prompt and determined action on the part of this Government. What is the case? You were informed that a large number of armed and desperate men from a neighbouring Province had forced themselves into the territory of this State with a fixed purpose of cutting a vast amount of timber, and of resisting even unto blood any attempt to arrest them in the prosecution of their unhallowed object. Deeming it your duty to make an effort to protect the interests of those who had confided them to your care, you instructed the Land Agent to proceed to the scene of devastation and plunder, with a sufficient force to arrest those who were engaged in it and to break up their daring and wicked enterprise. While in

the act of executing this order, the Land Agent was seized, transported beyond the bounds of the State, and finally carried upon a sled like a felon and under the guard of Provincial troops, to the capitol of New Brunswick for trial. Could a greater indignity be offered to a people, having a particle of sensibility to its rights and its honor or to the sacredness of the personal liberty of its citizens? It is true that the Lt Governor denies that the original seizure was by authority. But at Woodstock the magistrates took cognizance of the affair—sanctioned the proceedings by issuing a warrant (acting undoubtedly under the authority of the Proclamation) and sending our citizens under an ignominious death to Fredericton. Really if there be an apology or justification for this treatment of our citizens, it is not to be found in any code of international honor or country with which I have been acquainted.

Not only this, but it seems that a military force is sent into a part of the territory of this State to expel from it a civil force sent there by this Government for the protection of its property. How long are we thus to be trampled upon—our rights and claims derided—our power contemned—and the State degraded? If there ever was a time when the spirit of independence and self respect should assert itself, that time is the present. We cannot tamely submit to be driven from our territory while engaged in the civil employment of looking after and protecting our property, without incurring a large measure of ignominy and disgrace.

No palliating circumstances for this outrage can be found in even a pretence that the place where it was committed is within the concurrent jurisdiction of the two Governments, much less than the British Government have had exclusive jurisdiction. Lands even higher up and beyond that were surveyed and granted by the State of Massachusetts more than thirty years ago. And Massachusetts and Maine have been in the habit of granting permits to cut timber upon the Aroostook lands without being to my knowledge molested from any quarter, to say nothing of the sale and actual occupation of the land itself.

It must be gratifying to all who have a true sense of the honor and interests of the State, to perceive that, upon this subject, the din of party warfare is hushed, and that an unanimity has prevailed, alike honorable and patriotic. No interruption to this commendable spirit, I trust, will be suffered. Union and good feeling, no less than prudence and energy, are absolutely necessary in this extraordinary emergency.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, }
Feb. 18, 1833. }

Since writing the foregoing, I have received a communication from the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, in which he sets up an alleged agreement that the British Government shall have exclusive jurisdiction and possession of the disputed territory, until the question be settled—and informing us that he is instructed not to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction. He treats us to withdraw the Land Agent's party, & adds that he has directed a strong force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority and protect her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

In regard to all this, I have only to say that, for one, I see no reason to doubt the entire correctness of the course we have thus far pursued, and that with the blessing of God, I trust we shall persevere.

No such agreement as that alluded to by the Lieut. Governor, can be recognized by us—and it is an entire misapprehension, to say the least of it, that such an agreement has ever been made.

The letter having been written before Mr. McIntire reached Fredericton no official communication is made of the course intended to be pursued in regard to him and those arrested with him. I learn, however, indirectly that they are to be retained.

I am informed that the Land Agent's party have stationed themselves for the present at the termination of the Aroostook road. While there, McLaughlin, the Provincial Land Agent, presented himself, and in the name of her Majesty, warned our party to disperse. Mr. McLaughlin, and his two assistants were thereupon taken into custody, and the agent with one assistant, immediately, sent to Bangor, where they are now detained.

Copies of the Proclamation and the letter of the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, are herewith communicated.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

(COPY.)

Letter from the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, to the Governor of Maine.
Government House, Fredericton, N. B. }
Feb. 13, 1833. }

Sir, I have just heard with the utmost surprise and regret, that, without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force, from the State of Maine, has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed between the two General Governments, shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England, until that claim shall be determined.

It has been my duty, on more than one occasion, to apprise the Executive Government of Maine, that my instructions do not permit me to suffer any interference on that possession and jurisdiction until the question of right shall have been finally decided, in discussion between the two General Governments.

With the knowledge of these instructions thus explicitly made known, I cannot but repeat the expression of the deep regret which I feel, that instead of seeking their recall or modification through the Presidential Government, the State of Maine thus have forced upon a subordinate officer the alternative of either failing in his duty by abstaining from the fulfilment of the commands of his Sovereign, or, by acting up to them, placing the two countries in a state of border collision, if not the two nations in immediate and active hostilities.

Such, nevertheless, is the position in which I find myself placed by this overt act on the part of the State of Maine, one from which I do not hesitate in entreating your Excellency to relieve me, by ordering the immediate recall of a force, whose presence within the precincts of the territory as claimed by England, it is contrary to my instructions to permit—and it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority, and protect her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

With regard to any plea for these proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, connected with timber spoliations on that territory, I have to inform your Excellency that I have given directions for a body to be placed across the mouth of the Aroostook, where the seizing officer, protected by a sufficient guard, will be able to prevent the passage of any timber into the St John in the spring, or to seize it and expose it to public sale, for the benefit of the 'disputed territory fund.'

Similar precautions will be adopted in regard to any timber cut upon the Upper St. John, or the tributary streams falling into it.

Anxiously awaiting your Excellency's reply to this communication,

I have the honor to be your Excellency's
Most obedient and humble servant,
J. HARVEY.

Massachusetts Legislature...The following Message was received from the Governor:

To the Senate & House of Representatives,
I transmit to the two Houses copies of several documents received from his Excellency the Governor of Maine, on the 18th instant. They relate to the trespasses committed on the public lands, the property of Maine and Massachusetts, by bands of plunderers associated in large bodies, for the purpose of carrying on their operations without interruption. The measures taken to by Maine to enable her land agent put a stop to these depredations and the purpose of resisting those measures by military force announced by the Lieut. Governor of the province of New Brunswick, will appear from the papers communicated. The course adopted and menaced by the local authorities of New Brunswick has led the Legislature of the State of Maine to the adoption of vigorous measures for the protection of the public property, and the defence of the agents employed in removing the depredators.

Among the papers transmitted by Gov. Fairfield, is a copy of a resolve of the House of Representatives of Maine, of the 18th instant, requesting the aid of Massachusetts in the measures adopted by Maine relative to the trespassers on the public lands. The opinions and feelings of Massachusetts on the great questions connected with the North Eastern boundary, have been so often set forth in the public acts of her legislature and Executive, that they do not need to be repeated. The Land Agent of the Commonwealth has at all times efficiently co-operated with the Land Agent of Maine in all the measures or the protection of the property, which fall within the ordinary duties of those offices. I had the honor in my address to the Legislature at the beginning of the session, as on more than one former occasion of the same kind, to call the attention of the two Houses to the ruinous extent of the depredations committed on the public lands in that region. The rightful sovereignty and government of the territory belonging exclusively to Maine, Massachusetts has no jurisdiction over it, and possesses only an interest in a moiety of the soil. For this reason no further steps on our part have been deemed within the competence of Massachusetts, to maintain her rights in the territory which forms the subject of the controversy, so long protracted between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. Should a state of things unhappily arise in which the Government of United States shall call upon Massachusetts for her assistance in asserting the rights so long and so injudiciously withheld, I am persuaded that the call will receive a prompt response from the legislature and the people.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Council Chamber, Feb. 20, 1833.

Died,

At Phillipsburg, on Saturday the 23d ultimo. Mr. Joseph H. Munson; aged 59 years; an old and much esteemed citizen of that village.
At Whiting Vermont, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Julia Wilson, aged 24 years.

We have received the New York Spectator, of the 23d February, containing the Queen's Speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament. We can only give the following extract from it, which refers particularly to Canada.

'I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada, by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been committed upon the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

'I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of the Crown, & I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquility, & the full advantages of their own great national resources.

It is reported that Capt. Brown, of the Montreal Police, who proceeded to Washington to procure an order from the President for the delivery of the murderer Holmes, has received in answer to his application that President Van Buren had taken the subject into serious consideration.

County Meeting.

WHEREAS the subject of a Re union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada has long been in agitation among the population of British origin in this Province, as a remedy for the many grievances under which they have hitherto suffered; and whereas there is some reason to fear that another measure less acceptable to the population of the country may be introduced into the Imperial Parliament,—we the undersigned respectfully invite the Inhabitants of this County to a meeting proposed to be held at Fredericton, on Thursday the 14th inst. at ten of the clock A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the State of the Country touching these and other points,

R. Jones,
C. R. Vaughan,
Hiram Corey,
P. H. Moore,
Galloway Freligh,
John Smyth,
Solomon Walbridge,
Jonathan Selby,
Stevens Baker,
Levi Stevens,
Samuel Maynard,
William Gates,
Edward Baker,
P. Cowan,
Jacob Ruiter,
Daniel Campbell,
Elihu Crosssett,
H. N. May,
P. P. Russell,
W. W. Smith,
James Taylor,
P. Woodbury,
George Fellers,
Launson Ford,
Ralph Taylor,
D. T. R. Nye,
Chester Roberts,
Henry Baker,
J. Chamberlin,
Simeon Whitman,
Jonathan Stickney, jr.
T. A. Starke,
Oren J. Kemp,
H. M. Chandler,
Henry Boright,
A. Kemp,
Daniel Westover,
James Lee,
Peleg Thomas,
Levi Kemp,
R. V. V. Freligh,
David Brimmer,
John Tittmore,
Abram Thomson,
Jas. Botham,
Ralph Taylor, jr.
Jas. M. Ferres,
Abel Adams,
Jacob Brill,
Peter Yates, jr.
Jonas Sornborger,
Peter Smith,
George Hawk,

Cash paid for
Flax Seed.

The subscriber will pay cash for
2000 Bushels,

merchandise

Flax Seed;

Delivered at his store, Mississkoui Bay.

W. W. SMITH.

December, 1833.

Notice.

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Counties of Mississkoui and Rouville are hereby notified that all Policies from No. 1 to No. 220 inclusive, and dated previous to 1st Oct. 1837, will expire upon the 1st day of May next at noon.

And further notice is given, that said Policies may be renewed if application is made to the Agents of the company on or before that day, by paying for the Survey, Policy, and one per cent upon the premium notes.—And all persons that apply for insurance after the 1st day of May next will be charged 5 per cent upon their premium Notes, and the usual charges.

by order of the Directors
P. P. RUSSELL, Secy.
Phillipsburg March 2d., 1839.

Tavern Stand TO LET, AT CHURCHVILLE.

TO be rented for one year, and possession given on the 1st of April next, that well known stand for a House of Public Entertainment, situated at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, belonging to the Estate and Succession of the late Captain JOHN CHURCH, Junior, and consort; at present occupied by Mr. A. Barney, as a Tavern; together with the use and occupancy of the Farm, containing 175 acres and outbuildings thereunto belonging, excepting such reservations as are made known on the day of sale.

The Use and Occupancy of the aforesaid premises will be sold to the highest bidder at

Public Auction,

at Churchville, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon.—And the person leasing the same will be bound to keep a reputable house of public entertainment.

TERMS—to be made known at the time and place of sale, or on application to either of the undersigned, at any time previous.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, Executors
SAMUEL WOOD. } AND
Tutors.

Churchville, 25th Feb., 1839.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and varied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory, Fevers and Agues, obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin of weakness, of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial, will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, Mr. MOFFAT begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities.—From two to five pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. Mr. Moffat wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money.

Prepared and sold by JOHN MOFFAT,
No. 367 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by

J. WEAD,
Sheldon, Vt.

The undersigned ADVOCATE & ATTORNEY has established his office in the house formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office in St. Vincent Street facing the Court house.

MURDOCH MORISON,

Montreal 10th Jan. 1839.

For Sale.

A good farm, containing 100 acres of land, (40 of which are under improvement,) situated about three quarters of a mile from Cooksville. Said farm has a comfortable log house and a first rate new barn upon it. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ABRAM SEE.

St. Armand East, Feb. 4 1839.

Cedar Rails.

WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with. In a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this office.

Frelighsburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner Cynthia, and for Sale VERY LOW

for Cash, by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Coon, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for liquidation.

ARNOLD COON.

Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN.

The subscriber will pay Cash for
Wheat and Corn,

if delivered at the mill in the months of January or February.

OM E LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, January 15 1839.

Notice.

The old saying is, he is a good paymaster that will pay when the work is done. Now I have done your work and I want my pay, and if paid in the month of January or February in Cash grain to J. Shattuck or the undersigned, I will call you a good paymaster; if not paid then I shall pronounce you bad, and hand your accounts or notes over to the Bailiff for collection.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand January 15 1839.

Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with the United States, or the Representatives of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue by the undersigned, who will, in no case make a charge on a claim unless he be successful in causing its being liquidated by the Government. All letters to him to be post paid.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia,
Frontier Light Infantry,
Fourth Batt. Township Militia,
Dorchester Provincial Dragoons,
Corps of Guides,
Voltegers,
Voyagers,
Militia Artillery and Drivers,
Commissariat Voyageurs,
JAMES H. KERR, Agent.

Quebec, St. Louis Heights, }
Dec. 29, 1838. }

ON SALE.

By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.

75 Chests and half do.
Old and Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin and Black



TEAS,

25 Cattles do. do.
100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.
Plug and Cav. Tobacco,
5 Bbls. paper do.
15 Bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper and Spice,
25 Matts Cassia,
25 Boxes Raisins,
5 Tierces Salaratus,
75 Quintals Superior
Table Cod Fish,
2000 Bushels Liverpool
and Lisbon Salt,
W. W. SMITH.

December, 1838.

PREMIUM Cooking Stoves,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, of Superior Castings, an assortment of the most highly approved

Cooking Stoves,
with Copper Furniture

—ALSO—

Parlour Stoves,

Terms Liberal

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 1838.

Public Notice

I hereby given that all Persons having claims against the estate of the late Joel Rollins of Stanbridge, deceased, are requested to present the same to Seneca Paige, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are notified also to settle the same with him. He will attend to said settlements and examination of claims on the 2nd Monday of Feby inst. and each succeeding Monday during Feby and March, at the house of Mr. Levi Stevens, in Dunham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, as I have employed him to do and transact the said Business for me;—and his (Mr. Paige's) Receipt shall be good and conclusive in favor of all persons indebted, and his allowance in writing shall be considered good so far as the same liquidates any balances against the said estate.

ELIZABETH HAYKES, Tutrix,
to the estate and minor children.
Stanbridge, Feby 4th, 1839.

Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor

Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.

Hollow Ware,
Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth,
Flanel cloth, double yarn,
Socks, Flax Seed,
Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON,
West Berkshire, Oct. 18t, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cookville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.

Cookville, July 3, 1838.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation, and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists, two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c., and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. H. AGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Agar & Co. Their specimens exhibit a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Agar & Co. are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Lugs and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. H. AGAR.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY.

In which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate. Cutting, in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.
Frelighsburg, May, 1838.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR.
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber.
PLINY WOODBRY

Education.

AN Academy will be opened at Waterloo, Co. of Shefford, on the 1st day of January next, at the residence of the Rev. A. Balfour, Episcopal Minister of that place; where young gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile, Classical, Mathematical or scientific education. Boarders could be conveniently accommodated in the village, a few at the parsonage House. For particulars apply to the Principal, if by letter 'post paid.'
Waterloo, 12th Dec. 1838.

Spring Goods

J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for ash or most kinds of produce.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING.

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool...

Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.
Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring 'all colours except Indigo Blue' will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. We would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.
St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Missiskoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.
14th May, 1838.

A Farm to Let.

THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of uton. It is situated one & a half miles from Richford mills, and half a mile from hepherd's Mills in Sutton, on a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Frelighsburg.

HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

Lost.

ON the 18th instant somewhere between the village of Frelighsburg and Mr. Best's lime kiln, at Phillipsburg, 62 DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper. Of the above bills there were four 10's and one 5 on the Montreal Bank; one 5 on the Quebec Bank, the remaining two dollars supposed to be on the Wells River Bank. Whoever will return said money will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN TYLER.
West Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 19, 1838.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Rutter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Rutter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed by the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 6th July, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season among which are comprised;—

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,
Glass, &



Hard-
ware,
Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts Sulphur, Castor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality or goods and prices, for the days of Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN E. CHURCH.
Churchville July 3, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berk, shire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & COWEN.
Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

James Russell,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&

Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of and... 150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BEO or MARLE is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.

A Wood-shed and Waggon-house 24 by 56 feet.

A Barn 30 by 40 feet.

and,

A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with

A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.
St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Missiskoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, make their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.
Missiskoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS.

H. T. Robinson, Frost Village, Shefford.
S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham.
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford.
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg
Galloway Freligh, Redford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville
Jacob Cook P. M. Bromo
P. H. Knowlton, Bromo.
Samuel Wood, Farnham
Whipple Wells, Farnham
Wm. Hickok Cooksville,
Henry Boright, Sutton
Levi A. Cuit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Watches.

CYCLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimble, and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps, eyeglasses, pins, needles, gages and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn ivory, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomero's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castles, with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel buks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House,

St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Missiskoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to ALL the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorized to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcomed everywhere, and that all who have the means will not tribute liberally to this good cause.

W. F. CURRY
General agent.

Missiskoui, August 6th, 1838

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of

Cabinet ware & Chairs.

WM. HICKOK.

Cookville, May, 1838.

Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash

HORACE LIVINGSTON.

St. Albans, 10th Sept. 1838.

Ladd's Patent

SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to commend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH
Agent for Canada.

Missiskoui Bay Ju 23, 1838.

New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work

entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S

MAGAZINE

Edited by

WILLIAM E. HURFON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures—a literary mélange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents, attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and diadematic... graphic delineations of men and manners... free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for